



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

although they have hardly been in operation long enough to account for the present diminution in the number of cases.

The city is now provided with suitable hospitals for isolating patients, but up to recently many of them received treatment in their own homes.

For the above reasons and because the past measures for disinfection have probably been ineffectual in most instances and because there is still a large number of unvaccinated people in the city, I do not yet feel warranted in withdrawing my recommendation in reference to inspection of vessels as telegraphed to the Bureau on the 7th instant. I believe no danger of the spread of the disease is to be apprehended from the other localities in this province where cases have thus far been reported.

No instructions from the Bureau have reached me since the 5th instant.

Respectfully,

M. VICTOR SAFFORD,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Inspection of immigrants at Halifax, St. John, and Quebec for the week ended December 14, 1901.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, *December 14, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that there were no transactions at the port of Halifax for the week ended December 14, 1901.

At the port of St. John there were inspected 2 immigrants. Passed, 1; detained, 1; cause of detention, trachoma, 1.

At the port of Quebec there were inspected 3 immigrants. Passed, 2; detained, 1; cause of detention, trachoma, 1.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Maritime quarantine transactions for the months of September and October, 1901.

MANILA, P. I., *November 10, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit report of quarantine transactions of the quarantine service for the Philippine Islands for the month of September, 1901, as follows:

PORT OF MANILA.

Bills of health issued—	
To United States ports.....	8
To foreign ports.....	38
To domestic ports.....	222
Number of vessels inspected—	
From foreign ports.....	43
From domestic ports.....	199
Number of passengers inspected—	
Cabin.....	1, 466
Steerage.....	4, 281
Number of crew inspected.....	9, 496
Number of vessels in quarantine.....	1